

Strict Integrity, Efficient Service, A Clean, Complete Stock, Small Profits and Quick Returns are the Watchwords at the

Department Store

EVERYTHING UNDER ONE ROOF

Dry Goods,	Ladies' Wear,	Provisions,	Groceries
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits	Gents' Furnishings,	Reliance Canned Goods	Holly Flour
Children's Clothing,	Hats and Caps,	Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes,	Newspapers, Books, Periodicals
Stetson Hats	Ship Chandlery,	Furniture, Carpets,	Rugs, Linoleums
Hardware, Builders Hardware,	Logging Outfits	Crockery, Glassware,	Jewelry, Curios, Postals
Wire Cables	Cooking Utensils	Photos and Supplies,	Rubber Goods,
Cutlery, Stoves,	Sporting Goods	Boots and Shoes	Agent for Eastman Kodak Co.
Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,	Ammunition	Victor Gramophone Co.	Washington and Mayer Shoes

Heavy stock carried of **STOVES and HEATERS**
Special rates given on
Bridge & Beach Ranges
and
Cole's Hot Blast Heaters

Farquhar Matheson

Successor to F. W. CARLYON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

FOR SEWARD MEMORIAL MONUMENT

Alaska School Children Asked to Contribute Twenty-Five Cents Each

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer)

The public is taking a great deal of interest in the erection of a monument to the man who made the greatness of Seattle possible through the purchase of Alaska. One man said recently:

"This matter is a public one and the public is interested. I hope the committee in charge will decide to make these meetings public, as I am sure that there are dozens of Alaskans and others who, in case the committee meetings were public, would attend and might be able to help the deliberations with valuable suggestions."

One northern official said: "I am returning northward in a few days, and I intend to help this matter out by means of a continuous or endless chain. I have three youngsters going to school there, and I shall have them contribute twenty-five cents each. They will be known as 'A,' and each will write three letters to companions whom we may call 'B,' who will also contribute twenty-five cents and each write three letters to 'C.' This will go on and on, and I hope before it is discontinued there will be contributions from most of the children in Alaska. Twenty-five cents is the sum I should suggest for each Alaskan child to give, as in many parts of the country that is the smallest coin in circulation. Of course some will drop out, but, supposing that the letters are pretty regularly kept up, the money will mount rapidly. I think the idea of an endless chain among the children is an excellent one."

Ex-Governor Swineford is also interested in the movement. He thinks it will have an educative as well as a practical bearing. Few men, even yet, so well know the value of Alaska to the American republic as does ex-Governor Swineford, and for that reason he heartily approves of the move to erect a statue to the great war secretary.

MRS. CHAS. MERRILL DEAD

Charley Merrill last Saturday received the sad and startling intelligence of the death of his wife, which occurred at Bellingham, Wash., Sunday, November 4, 1906. Up to the time of her death, all letters received by Mr. Merrill were of the most hopeful character, and the sudden news of her death came as a severe shock to our bereaved citizen.

For some time preceding her departure from Wrangell, Mrs. Merrill had been suffering with a very severe attack of rheumatism, and a few months ago she was taken to the home of her parents at Bellingham, with the hope that climatic change would prove of benefit to her health, and, according to all reports, she was improving nicely up to the last sudden change, which hastened the end.

Virgie V. Witter was born in Walla Walla, Wash., August 26, 1870; was married to Charles L. Merrill November 14, 1897, died at Bellingham, Wash., November 5, 1906, leaving her husband and one son, Leslie, to mourn the loss of a kind and loving wife and mother.

Mrs. Merrill was loved and highly respected for her fine womanly character by all who knew her, and the news of her death has cast quite a gloom over this community, the sympathy of which goes out to the sorrowing husband and little son in their hour of grief.

DROWNED AT SCOW BAY

Tuesday evening parties arrived over from Scow Bay and reported the drowning of Mr. R. G. Powell, manager of the Hume Packing Company, and a Japanese named Ken, in the bay, Sunday last. The men, with others, had been hunting, and on landing from the steamer on their return in a Peterborough canoe, the boat upset with the result mentioned, a companion barely escaping from a like fate. A statement signed by brothers of Mr. Powell and others, stating that the drowning was purely accidental, was considered by the authorities sufficient to warrant an inquest unnecessary. The body of Mr. Powell will be taken below for interment.

The Seattle P. I. of November 6 said that the cableship Burnside was scheduled to leave Seattle on the 8th. She carries 200 miles of cable, and immediately upon her arrival at Cape Fanshaw, will proceed to lay the extension to this place, and from here to Ketchikan. Chief Signal Officer Glassford accompanies the vessel.

The Jefferson came in here Saturday evening, having on board Judge Gunnison and wife, Clerk Page and wife, Stenographer Love and sister, Prosecuting Attorney Boise and Attorney Hellensthal and Lyons, who were returning from their labors at Ketchikan. They remained at this port over night, leaving for Skagway Sunday morning to open court there Monday. The Skagway term will last till the 28th inst., being only a short term.

THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

IN THE FINE NEW BUILDING

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY COMING

BARGAINS

ALL THE TIME. SEE THEM!

Headquarters for Camping, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits, Wrangell, Alaska

Steamer DOLPHIN

Arrived the 5th Inst.

Cargo: Fruit and Vegetables, Hats and Caps

Steamer HUMBOLDT

Arrived 2d Inst.

Cargo: Ham, Bacon, Flour, Oranges, Furniture

All on Sale at

St. Michael Trading Company

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agents for Hercules Powder and Union Gas Engine

Local and General

News Gathered With Pencil and Scissors, From Home and Neighboring Places

The Wrangell Drug Co.

Coming, the National Star Company.

George Looker's launch looks fine in her new cabin.

That puffed rice for sale at Sinclair's is a delicious breakfast food. Try it.

This is the last number of the fourth volume of this paper. Is your subscription due?

Don't worry about Wrangell, but just keep your eye on her until the fifteenth of December.

Dairymen Smith has recently received a fine hay chopper, with which to cut feed for his cattle.

Dr. DeVigne, Geo. Kies and Andrew Thomas left out Tuesday morning in the Solace for Kaska village.

A social given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Collins, Tuesday evening, proved a very enjoyable affair.

Erwin Kulbe has sold his Five Mile Island fox ranch to Howard Hungerford. Mr. Kulbe will go to Spokane for a time.

P. Haught and Geo. Snyder spent two or three days in quest of deer at Big Bay, Zarembo Island, during the past week, returning Monday.

The Presbyterian church building has been considerably beautified by adding a new cupola, giving it a neat coat of paint and otherwise improving it.

William Tamaree has torn away the old log building which stood between his residence and the Salvation Army barracks. William says the old dry logs make fine stovewood.

Bishop P. T. Rowe passed through on the last north trip of the Cottage City on his way home from Berkeley, Calif., where his younger son is attending the University of California.

Report has it that O. Gerle, the mining promoter, has contracted for a big diamond drill, and that he will soon put it in operation on the Ernest Speech prospect on Elephant's Nose, to ascertain the extent and character of the quartz formation there.

Miss Lulu McGee came up from Loring on the Jefferson.

Chief Deputy Marshal McNair was a passenger home on the Jefferson.

New raisins, currants, lemon, orange and citron peel, at W. C. Waters.

An epidemic of smallpox is reported as having broken out at the new town of Cordova.

Mr. K. J. Johansen returned from a trip to Lincoln Rock the fore part of the week.

J. F. Collins and family and C. P. Cole returned home from Ketchikan on the Jefferson.

New Brazil nuts, almonds and walnuts, fresh cider, all strictly this year's stock, at W. C. Waters.

The St. Michael people are further clearing the Crittenden property, and will have quite a ranch for next season.

Meers. T. J. Case and A. J. Amundson are at Skagway as jurors at the November term of court which opened on Monday last.

The sawmill will run up to the first of December and then close down a month or two for necessary repairs. The mill will make a splendid showing for the season.

The SENTINEL invites reports from all departments of our schools, public and private. It is a good way to offer encouragement to pupils, and gives parents an inkling of what their children are doing in their studies.

Andrew Thomas, who clerked in the Wrangell Drug Store, a cousin of Mrs. J. H. Wheeler, arrived up on the Jefferson after an absence of several months. He has been keeping books for a company out to the westward.

The SENTINEL's statement last week that Harry Wallace had secured a saloon license for Scow Bay was a trifle premature—a flash in the pan, as it were. Judge Gunnison informed a reporter that it was his purpose to issue no such license for any portion of the Narrows.

Umbrellas are very convenient things to have in Alaska; but like the old woman's gun, treacherous at times, which W. G. Thomas found Saturday evening. While going up street with his umbrella raised, a violent gust of wind broke the stays and one of them entered the left hand between the third and little fingers, penetrating to a depth of almost two inches, and making a wound that will give him a very sore hand for some time to come.

Fish expert Weber is fairly itching to pull some of those monster trout from Mill Creek Lake, and we don't believe he'll be happy till he does it.

The room next to the postoffice in the Matheson building has just been put in readiness for the cable office, and the door to the warehouse has been placed in the west side of the building.

The terpsichorean inclined and others who take little interest in dances, generally, are all fixing up their tops and getting ready for the mask ball to be given by the Red Men on Thanksgiving night.

Meers. Whitney and Newhall, the gentlemanly steamboat inspectors, spent most of last week at this place inspecting small craft. They are welcome here at any time, with their dry jokes and pleasant smiles.

The coal famine at this place has been lifted, as Johnny Grant received fifty tons by the last up trip of the Cottage City, which will supply our wants in the fuel line for a time, though John had orders for sixty-five tons.

The Salvation Army will give an entertainment and social at the Red Men's Hall, Thursday evening, November 22. After the program there will be a sale of work, and the proceeds of the entertainment and sale will be applied to the completion of the officers' quarters.

Local shippers say that the gasoline boats have been carrying so much venison from the adjacent islands to Juneau and Treadwell that the demand upon Wrangell hunters has been decreased to a great extent. That makes a hardship on the local hunters, as their kills have to almost beg for a market.

It reports from Seward prove true, the people of Alaska will soon be using their own "brand" of coal, at a much lower figure than they are now paying for an inferior article "Made in Seattle" or some other away-from-home port. Hasten the day when local coal dealers will be enabled to handle fuel from the Matanuska coal fields.

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THE TWICE-A-WEEK

REPUBLIC

OF SAINT LOUIS

IS THE

BEST HOME NEWSPAPER

Throughout the great Western and Southwestern country the Republic is recognized as the BEST home newspaper. It is read regularly by more than a half million persons, twice every week, and is firmly established as a welcome visitor to the homes of its great multitude of subscribers by a reputation founded in the progress of almost an entire century, it is at once the oldest and most complete weekly newspaper published in the vast territory through which it circulates. The Twice-a-week Republic contains all the news of the world, and is consequently the mirror that reflects the doings of the world at large.

The price of this great paper is \$1.00 per year; but as an inducement to give our subscribers all the news, cheap, to all who will pay their subscriptions ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE we will send the SENTINEL AND TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC for \$2.00 per year—the price of the SENTINEL alone. Don't miss this opportunity of getting your reading for the next year.

Brig. Grant has started to learn the "art preservative," and is making excellent progress.

The body of a child of Jimmy Jackson was brought over from Petersburg for burial, Tuesday.

That neat coat of paint lately put on Donald Sinclair's residence makes it loom up in slightly shape.

The Alaska left out Tuesday morning with a scow load of lumber for Murder Cove, Kupreanoff Island.

The Humboldt arrived up early yesterday morning, carrying a little freight, but no mail.

The City of Seattle is in dry dock at Seattle, and will probably not be out for some time.

SENTINEL
\$2.00 PER YEAR

OUR CLUBBING OFFERS

In order to give our subscribers a good opportunity to get an abundance of reading matter for the entire family, we make the following generous offers:

THESE ARE STRICTLY PAID-IN-ADVANCE PRICES

Sentinel and Toledo Weekly Blade, one year,	\$2.00
Sentinel and Twice-a-week Republic, one year,	2.00
Sentinel and Review of Reviews, one year,	4.00
Sentinel, Review of Reviews and Woman's Home Companion, one year,	5.00
Above three and Success Magazine, one year,	5.45
All of above mentioned papers and magazines, one whole year, only	6.25

HERE IS ANOTHER OFFER

To any subscriber to the Sentinel who owes subscription for two years or more, and who will pay up the delinquency and \$3.00 in advance, we will send any three of the above magazines or papers and the Alaska Sentinel for a whole year.

BLOTTING PADS

ARE GOOD ADVERTISERS

A FINE LOT

AT SENTINEL OFFICE

The firebell clanged out an alarm last Tuesday morning and in a few moments the firemen had gathered at the residence of Frank Goodrich, from which a dense smoke was issuing. It proved to be nothing serious, however.

LOCALIZING POSTAGE STAMPS

The postoffice department has under consideration a new and significant departure, a proposal to stamp on all postage stamps the names of the cities of their issue, the practice to reach to all except fourth class offices. The object is to localize the stamps for purposes of identification and the simplification of the system of accounting in the stamp division of the department.

It is proposed to order special dies of the one and two-cent stamps for each of the twenty-six largest offices in the country. In all other offices above the fourth class the name of the issuing office is to be overprinted on the face of the stamp. The postoffice department contends that the present system is the cause of much difficulty in the supply division, and that these difficulties would be greatly lessened by the proposed innovation. If it will not cost too much the system will shortly be adopted, dies ordered and contracts let for a four year supply of the new stamps.

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGLER, ALASKA.

Grandfather Kaiser Wilhelm better cut off those mustaches.

Society would be safer were the Pittsburgh millionaires to wear muzzles.

That Japanese murderer who apologized from the gallows was certainly a polite man.

One penalty of being rich is to fear somebody will steal our bodies after we are dead.

Moralists agree that a bad man may be reformed, but it is different in the case of a bad egg.

As to school children who swap chewing gum, it is a waste of time to try hygienic arguments on them.

The bank examiner is a good deal like a stroke of lightning. The worst has already happened when we hear the report.

The fellow who sent a fifteen-pound turtle through the mail may have had a creeping suspicion that the clerks always welcomed a snap.

As for the people at large, they balk at the idea that the orthography of the language has swelled in the cans and ought to be condemned.

Mr. Rockefeller is boasting that he beat his doctor at golf. He should remember that it's a pretty dangerous thing to gloat over a doctor.

If Clerk Samuel Byerly can with a 2-cent stamp turn \$5,800,000 worth of Government bonds, he might borrow \$100 or so and buy the Steel Trust.

In view of the high cost of living the funeral directors cannot see their way clearly toward making any reduction in the expense attendant upon dying.

The Norsemen address Haakon as "Mr. King." This may be a trifle irregular, but it is a great deal more polite than some of the pet names the Russians are bestowing on Nicholas.

Naturally, the President hopes that the country will not become so interested in the discussion of the fact that he is in favor of spelling reform as to forget that he is opposed to race suicide.

Over in Canada the people regard phonetic spelling as an evidence of ignorance and bad breeding. This, we may be sure, is due to the fact that the phonetic spelling movement was not started in England.

Belva Lockwood says it is just as necessary for women to study the law as to learn to cook. A good many other women seem to take the same view of the case, and they are not studying law either.

Over in Russia the revolutionists regard it as a great triumph for their side when they succeed in looting a bank of \$50,000 or \$100,000. What a wild hurrah they would set up if they had a Stensland or a Hipple to operate for them.

Industry waits closely upon legislation. Already Western farmers are considering the planting of crops from which they can manufacture alcohol, to be denatured and used as a source of power. There is a great desire for some cheap and effective substitute for gasoline, the supply of which is limited and the price of which has steadily advanced for several years.

Prof. Ray Lankester, in his opening address before the British Association, pointed out what has been many times remarked, that in no country is so much aid given by laymen to scientific investigation as in America. The habit of giving telescopes, laboratories and research funds has become common among rich men, and we rather take their gifts for granted. It has been humorously said that the will of a Massachusetts man which does not provide a gift for a hospital, an art museum, a university or an institute for the investigation of human pedigrees is in poor form, and reflects on the social standing of the testator's family.

That neat and lovable little coin, the dime, has had a most useful history. As far as we are aware it is unique among the world's coins, having no nearer equivalent than the English sixpence, which is worth 2 cents more. It is one of the handiest of coins, being about as small as a silver piece can conveniently be. Being less in size and weight than the nickel, which is worth only half as much, it is vastly more convenient to keep and hoard, and that is one reason why it is becoming extraordinarily scarce in spite of the fact that more dimes are now turned out of the mints than ever before in the country's history. There is a rage for "dime banks," and some of these mechanical contrivances are so pretty, so ingenious and so alluring that they force people to save dimes who have no earthly occasion to do so.

The Philippines government has ordered a revenue of from \$60,000 to \$70,000 from the imposition of tonnage and navigation dues upon ships from outside ports. But on Aug. 31 the govern-

ing commission passed an act for the abolition of the dues. It gives up a tax of which there has been some complaint, and Manila gets the advantage of being a free port. In the same connection reference is made to her improved harbor facilities. The improvements will cost, when completed, several million dollars, and include the dredging to a depth of thirty feet over an area of 400 acres, the reclamation of waste land, and an eighteen-foot channel entrance to the Pasig River. The statement concerning the abolition of dues which was sent out by the bureau of Insular Affairs makes a comparison which shows that while Manila is now a free port there is not such a port in any other oriental country. Hongkong, commonly called a free port, imposes a tax, designated light dues, of 1 cent Mexican per ton. This is the smallest charge, and there are variations for different ports ranging as high as 20 cents. In the Philippines the duty has been 6 cents per ton, or 30 cents per ton per annum. Manifestly under such a system short sailing vessels which made many entries, like those from the Asiatic coast, had an advantage over those which made long distances and paid full rates. American ships, therefore, should be among those that receive distinct benefit from the change.

Two English delegates who came over to a great convention held in Milwaukee were "thunderstruck" at the "remarkable democracy of America," as displayed when as one man the other delegates removed their coats, vests, collars and cuffs and prepared to be as comfortable as possible in a hot convention hall. It was new to them, but is not new to us. Men in America are quite apt to make themselves comfortable when by themselves, though sometimes the conventionalities are rudely disturbed. But why shouldn't men be comfortable? It's a mighty absurd custom which permits women to wear the thinnest sort of clothes, while men are compelled to sweater in many thicknesses of cloth, woolen, cotton and linen at once. The lining of a man's coat sleeve is thicker than all a woman wears upon her arms in summer. Add a thick layer of woolen cloth and frequently a sleeve of an undershirt, and see what a difference there is. Men's shirts are cool enough in themselves, but look at the collars, the ties and the cuffs which encumber them. Almost every man wears thick padding in the shoulders and several thicknesses of "wadding," haircloth and various other things in the front of his coat. It is well enough to talk about "delightful democracy," but for some reason this same "delightful democracy" has not yet dared to defy established conventionalities by permitting men the same freedom in dress and comfort that it allows the women. Ridicule and criticism always await the man who tries to be comfortable in public, and the ones who criticize most are those who most need reform. It's a peculiar thing that men stand thus in the way of their own needs and desires. If they wanted to, they could by a concerted effort overturn all the old ideas and establish a code permitting rational dress; but, bless your soul, they will continue to stick to thick, stiff linen bands about their necks, heavily padded coats, plug hats and all the other uncomfortable things, time without end, because they would much rather be uncomfortable than ridiculous. That is to say, they will do this in public. But when they get out of sight they will "peel off" quickly and say hard things about the custom which makes them cowards.

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TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, PRESIDENT OF CUBA



President Palma, with whose regime the Cuban insurgents are dissatisfied, has shed his blood and suffered imprisonment for the Queen of the Antilles. He took part in the Cuban revolution of 1895-78, was president of the Cuban republic during that war and for a year was incarcerated in a Spanish prison. For many years he conducted a school for Cuban boys at Central Valley, N. Y., and when Cuba was turned over to its people by the United States became its President. A few months ago he was re-elected, and since he took office his political opponents, who declare they have not had a fair show at the polls, have plotted to bring about his downfall.

Church Town.

The town of Willis has 183 inhabitants, and 176 of them belong to the church. Four of the seven who do not belong are town loafers and the other three are infants, who will be taken in as soon as the weather warms up and they can be baptized.—Kansas City Journal.

People are compelled to another re-

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

MONEY AND LOVE.

By William Wesley.



HERE is a set of questions that should put everybody upon inquiry, so deeply do they go to the root of matrimonial difficulties. A correspondent asks:

"1. Is money as important as sentiment in making a happy marriage?"
"2. Is all money and no love better than all love and no money?"

"A married woman says yes to the second question, says that the financial end is necessary to be successful, that a woman must respect her husband to love him, and that she cannot respect him when he is not getting along financially."

"3. Is money so important as to be half of the marriage, and is love only half, or nearly all of it?"

That is plain enough for the humblest comprehension. The questions are emphatically practical ones, and it will not do to answer them supposedly by panegyrics in favor of love. Those are easy to write and pleasant to read, but, as the saying is, "they butter no parsnips."

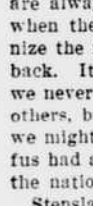
In fact, the best answers come from the human wisdom bound up in proverbs. These are so firmly founded in experience that they pass current at their face value. They are self-evidently true, and they have little regard for the mere sentimentalities.

"When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out of the window." This at least implies that love knows no harder test than the falling from a higher temporal estate to a lower. Other wise sayings will adjust themselves to the same end. Quite as significant is the uniform attitude of the great world toward a moneyless match. It is uniformly held to be unfortunate, and its end is generally believed to be unhappiness.

Any study of the folk-lore of women will show further that woman in all ages and climes have had an eye single to what we most unpoetically term "the main chance." I think both love and money are essential to the best results, and that money can do without love quite as well, in most cases, as love without money.

SEIZE EVERY OPPORTUNITY.

By Rev. Earl B. Hubbell.



The word opportunity means before a port, and life's opportunities are so many portals leading out into wider regions beyond. Opportunity is as essential as ability to any man's success, for unless he is given an opportunity to make use of his ability it is all in vain. But opportunities are always showing themselves, while men with ability are not always ready to avail themselves of the opportunities that open before them.

Then men who complain they have had no opportunities are always those who have not been prepared for them when they came. It takes a wide-awake man to recognize the face of opportunity. Almost everyone knows his back. It may be a bitter thing to think of the chances we never had and of the more favorable circumstances of others, but it will be a deeper sorrow to think of things we might have done but did not do. The judges of Dreyfus had a wonderful opportunity; they are the byword of the nations because they failed to improve it.

Stensland had his opportunity and he who might have been trusted and loved as everywhere execrated as one who blunted his sense of right and justice and proved recreant to his trust. On the other hand the man eager-

tion, waiting for my train to come in; and I shall dash out—I shall be hungering for the sight of you, darling, and you will throw your arms around my neck—"

"Jim!" the tears so bravely withheld up till now overflowed at last, and fell on to the neat but worn cloak.

The lady in furs turned at the sound of the pain-filled tones, and her own voice grew a little husky as the train steamed off.

"Good-by, Monica, my darling!" A moment later, Monica Ward was standing on an empty platform, with an empty, aching heart.

A hand touched her shoulder. "Can I take you anywhere?" a pleasant, sympathetic voice said. It was the lady in furs. "I always think the first few moments are the worst—afterward—"

"Afterwards," repeated Monica in dull tones.

"Oh! afterwards one gets accustomed to it," returned the other lightly, "and one wonders why one felt so much. Come, will you let me just drop you anywhere?"

It seemed all one to Monica Ward what she did, and where she went. She nodded, and tried to smile.

"Thank you," she said, "it is very good of you to trouble yourself about a stranger—"

"After all—we are sisters," the other said a little dryly. "Come!"

And for the next half hour Monica

to make the most of life sees his opportunities and improves them. Opportunity demands promptness. As the days pass by let us quickly take advantage of the hourly opportunities to do something for others and to master the daily task, knowing that for opportunities well used there will come yet broader ones, which will bring us richer rewards and help us better to perform our duty to God and man.

THE HUSBAND'S VACATION.

By Cynthia Grey.



A beast of burden! Yes, your husband! And that's just what he is, too. May be it's your fault and may be it isn't. But he is one, anyway, and he is becoming old, uninteresting, and plodding just like any other donkey. And the neighbors are all talking about it. You're going off on a vacation and will leave him plodding along at the store, the office, or wherever it is that he holds forth.

It is the business of every wife to insist upon her husband's getting a vacation. He can't afford the time? May be he can't and also afford the money to buy you an outfit and send you off somewhere. You have to go—for your health? I won't dispute that. Wives need a change? That's all right. They do. But nine times out of ten they don't need it half so badly as do the husbands.

Plan an outing for your husband, if it is the last thing you do. If he thinks he can't afford it, prove to him that he can. Go without something to make his vacation possible. Prove to him that a vacation is cheaper than a funeral, and that you would be miserable spending his life insurance. Work up your scheme. Get him away from work for a while. Come back with him and make his home as comfortable as you can.

OUR DUTY IS PLAIN.

By Nathan Straus.



We have stood aghast at the conception of honor and integrity of those we were wont to look upon as leaders in the financial and business world, but if we rest with expressing our astonishment and detestation of the practices that have been revealed to us and complacently forget the evils we have learned of, then an opportunity has been lost the like of which will not again present itself in this generation.

If the unworthy accumulation of vast sums of money be looked upon with toleration, and even bring respect and admiration to the possessors, what brand of honesty shall we teach to our children? We cannot see how the hand of destiny guides us, but if the recent events, with their dishonor and disgrace, result in a higher grade of morality and a more enlightened citizenship, they shall not have been without their compensation.

"AWAY WITH RITUAL AND CREED."

By Prof. Gerald B. Smith.



It is easy for us to take up some historical interpretation of theory and put it above our religion. It is so easy, in fact, that we have hundreds of sects in our one religion. Each sect represents some slight difference of theory.

These differences have grown so great that nowadays it is a comparatively easy thing for one to be a good member of any particular creed, while it still and always will be difficult to be a true Christian. I say away with rituals and creeds and let us have a true Christian religion.

It was trying to court the fortune which had failed to smile on him in England.

"It's due now, miss, quite due, and I don't think it's more than a few minutes late!"

Monica Ward, tall and slim, with the pretty color coming and going in her soft cheeks, stood once more on the platform awaiting the train.

Suddenly there was a noise—a puffing, panting sound, and the train was in!

Monica's heart beat fast, and she was so excited that she could hardly see anything in front of her. Jim was coming home—home—

Was this Jim?—this man coming toward her with Jim's face, and yet not his face—with a rolling gait and unsteady eyes?

She shuddered; her color forsook her cheeks, her eyes looked frightened—her feet shook so that she could hardly stand.

After all, as the other woman had said, one gets accustomed to it. Better—far better—if he had stayed away than to return to her like this!

Involuntarily she took a step backward; the advancing man noticed it, and her.

"My pretty dear!" he cried thickly—and Monica was just recoiling in horror when a man laid his arm on hers.

"Monica!" he cried, "surely you haven't forgotten me?"

And then, somehow or another, she found herself in his arms—sobbing and laughing in one breath out of sheer joy and relief.

"That other man!" she cried a little incoherently, "he was so like you—that I thought it was you, Jim!"

"Monica!" returned her husband reproachfully, "and that fellow was drunk! Never mind, darling," slipping her hand through his arm, "come home—somebody has come to claim him—somebody—some poor devil of a somebody!"

Monica looked half fearfully across the almost deserted platform. Not very far away stood the man whom she has mistaken for Jim, standing surrounded by porters, and a small group of gapers—a footman was urging, imploring. By his side, bravely facing them all, stood some one whom she recollected as in a dream.

"Afterwards, one gets accustomed to it!"

The words cleared Monica's brain, they echoed in her ears—the bright panting engine throbbed to the same refrain.

Ah! she remembered. It was her friend of that black day three years ago, whom she had not seen since.

CHOCOLATE INDUSTRY.

Use of This Article Has Largely Increased of Late.

It is a fact to be gratified about that cocoa and chocolate are conducive to health, because they are so delicious that their lovers and users are growing in number so rapidly as to require almost a daily revision of statistics, says Cent Per Cent. If there were any hurtful tendency accompanying their use the country would be facing a condition baffling all remedies, for the delights of cocoa and of chocolate using give them a hold upon appetite that it is next to impossible to break. It does not seem a long time since Rutherford B. Hayes was president, and yet within that short range of time, the use of cocoa in one form or another has increased in the United States 2,000 per cent, and the consumption of cocoa and chocolate by Americans has more than doubled in five years.

Not alone, however, is the attention challenged by the enormous increase in the use of cocoa, but an even more remarkable fact is brought to light by authorities on the subject. We refer to the fact that study of the statistics gathered by Hoggins & Lee, less than eight years ago the United States held only fifth place as manufacturer of cocoa and chocolate, England, Germany, Holland and France taking precedence in about the order named. Today we hold first place, both as manufacturers and consumers of cocoa and chocolate, by a comfortable margin, and are increasing our lead so rapidly that it is with the utmost difficulty that the American manufacturers are able to meet the demands upon them. In 1905 the United States consumed nearly 400,000 bags of cocoa, or about one-third of the world's entire crop. Even at this rate of growth the industry would be destined to become a commanding figure in the commercial world, but the consumption of cocoa is enlarging with the population, and at an increasing ratio; that is, more people are using it, and present users are consuming larger quantities.

What chance—what irony of fate had brought them together again? "Jim," she said suddenly. "That man over there—he won't move—they can't do anything with him. Can't you, won't you, go over and see if you can get him away from those gaping crowds? That's his wife—she was kind to me—the day you left. Ah! Jim, if it had been you!"

Jim Ward needed no second bidding. With a few steady strides he reached the little group. The lady in furs was pleading, scolding, threatening, but all to no purpose.

What she could not accomplish Jim's strong voice and steady authoritative manner did. In a few minutes he had escorted the traveler to the waiting carriage, and left him there.

Monica stood just inside the door and he linked her arm in his once more as they walked to the cab.

"How could I have thought it was you, Jim?" she said in a softly happy voice. "I'm so glad—and yet—that miserable day—I envied her!"

They were in the cab, and he took her in his arms and kissed her.

"But you don't, now," she answered in tones of deep content. "I almost think—it was worth letting you go—to have you back again, Jim!"

And for the moment he thought so, too!—Philadelphia Telegraph.

NOTED LIBERAL CLERGYMAN.

Most Influential Religious and Social Worker in the West.

One of the most influential religious and social workers in the West is Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago.

He was born in Wales and cradled in Wisconsin, his parents having removed to this country when he was a year old. He served in the Union ranks throughout the Civil War, and in 1870, after his graduation from Meadville

Theological Seminary, began his first pastoral work at Winnetka, Ill. In 1880 he went to Chicago as general secretary of the Western Unitarian Conference, in which capacity he served nine years. He also organized and was first secretary of the Western Unitarian Sunday School Society; established in 1878, with others, Unity, a weekly paper, now the organ of the Congress of Religions, and has been its editor-in-chief since 1880. In this year the spirit within him demanded fuller expression than was given him as secretary of the Western Conference, and he "hired a hall and hung out his shingle as a preacher."

The gospel of universal brotherhood and "freedom, fellowship and character in religion" burned within him and must find expression, so he organized All Souls' Church, the services being held in a hall. At this first service there were about 20 people, but half of these never came again. Nevertheless the seed sprouted and made steady growth.

In time a church building, with many of the appearances of a club house, was erected. The method of work is that followed by all liberal churches and known as Unity Club work. This includes a systematic course of study in literature and religion, science and other useful topics with a special view to character building, under the direction of the pastor.

The pastor of All Souls' was one of the leaders in organizing the World's Parliament of Religions in 1893, and became the general secretary of the Congress of Religions—a natural sequence to the parliament; was the first president of the Illinois State Conference of Churches. Is one of the lecturers in English in the University of Chicago extension course; is founder and president of the Tower Hill Summer School of Literature and Religion, and is the author of seven books besides the one in which he is joint author with W. C. Gannett—The Faith That Makes Faithful. As a worker Mr. Jones has few equals, and as an organizer he is unsurpassed.

"If I Were Grown Up."

Here is the essay of a little school-girl on "If I Were Grown Up." "If I were grown up I should get married and have jam whenever I like. I am not going out in a carriage like some people; I am going out in a motor car if I can afford it. When I am married I am not going out washing clothes, like some people. I shall expect my husband to take me out when I am grown up. I shall have a baby, and I shall not let anybody spank it unless it's naughty. If it wants spanking I shall spank it. I want plenty of money from my husband. That's all I have got to say about when I am grown up."—Cleveland Leader.

The Best Way.

"I was just wondering," said May, shortly after her marriage to December.

"Wondering what?"

"Whether it is easier to break a man's will before or after his death."

"Better do it before and save the lawyer's rakeoff."—Houston Post.

Small for Its Age.

"This is the third year I've worn this bathing suit," she said.

"It's rather small for its age, don't you think?" the young man asked.

She blushed faintly, but, being beautiful, she was not displeased.

Boys and dogs are always trying to give satisfaction; the trouble is, they have such queer tastes.

Consistent.

De Style—So the affirmative side in the debate "Are Bribes a Necessary Evil?" came out ahead; congratulate you.

Gunbusta—Thanks; but I want to tell you confidentially that we gave the negative side \$10 to let us win.—New York Press.

A man seldom realizes what an unprincipled scoundrel he is until he runs for office.

OVER A CLIFF.

To go out after game in the hill country of India means that the hunter will find game, says Captain Glasford, the author of "Rifle and Romance in the Indian Jungle." One morning, followed by his shikarees, or native hunters, Captain Glasford was out looking over a rough hillside for bear. He had passed round the curve of a high ledge, when he found himself in front of a large, low-roofed cave. On the sandy floor of the entrance to the cave were the fresh ingoing tracks of a bear.

Our position was a sufficiently hazardous one. The ledge was extremely narrow, overhanging by rock, and on the verge of a perpendicular face of sandstone. We began quietly retracing our way. But scarcely had we taken one step when a horrible disturbance occurred in the depths of the cavern. This hastened our movements; but our haste was as nothing compared to the rapidity of the eruption that was going on behind us as the bear came yelling and scrambling out of the cavern. For me there was nothing but a swift whiplash round to face this horrid denouement, my rifle not even permitted to reach shoulder.

To right, a blank wall of smooth cliff-side; to left, a swift descent to the unknown over the edge of the cliff, and in front a raging, roaring mass of black hair shooting toward me with the speed of a runaway motor car.

"Bang!" goes my rifle, and the next moment I am enjoying a strange, slow-moving nightmare, one of the most vivid of its memories being the smooth-brushed appearance of the bear's forehead as her jaws closed on my right thigh.

We bump and whirl swiftly downward. A semi-unconsciousness held me, and then came a shock. I saw the body of the bear hurled far from me into space, and I realized that I was clutching at something.

It was a little tree that I gripped in the strength of despair. I was hanging to it, head downward, on the face of the cliff itself.

My Jat orderly's voice soon sounded in my ear. The plucky fellow had crawled down that awful slope and managed to seize my hands. I was somehow drawn upward to the ledge. Then my gaze fell upon that solitary sapling, rooted in some mere chink in the rock. There was no other tree within many yards.

Two months on my back afforded scope for thought as to my extraordinary piece of luck.

So appropriate.

She had a formula by means of which she let her suitors down easy. "Oh! no, Mr. Blank, I cannot marry you, but I will be a very dear little sister to you," she promised.

Later, she got married, and all the rejected suitors were at the wedding. And there was quite a sensation in their ranks when the minister started the service—"Dearly beloved brethren!"—Cleveland Leader.

Consistent.

De Style—So the affirmative side in the debate "Are Bribes a Necessary Evil?" came out ahead; congratulate you.

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A man seldom realizes what an unprincipled scoundrel he is until he runs for office.

Peculiar to Itself

In selection, proportion and combination of ingredients, in the process by which their remedial values are extracted and preserved, in effectiveness, usefulness and economy, curing the widest range of diseases, doing the most good for the money, having the most medicinal merit, and the greatest record of cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs, 100 doses \$1.

STAND FIRM
When you buy an
OILED SUIT
OR **SLICKER**
demand
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
It's the easiest and
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Sold everywhere

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes
BEST IN THE WORLD

W. L. Douglas \$4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price



SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES.

Men's Shoes, \$5 to \$15.00. Boys' Shoes, \$3 to \$12.50. Women's Shoes, \$4.00 to \$12.00. Misses' & Children's Shoes, \$2.25 to \$11.00. Try W. L. Douglas Women's, Misses' and Children's shoes; for style, fit and wear they excel other makes. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make. Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes. *Take no substitutes.* Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them. Free Color Booklet sent. *Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.* W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 13, Brockton, Mass.

MULE TEAM BORAX

Will do more cleaning, more shining, do it better, with less labor and wear on the hands than any other article costing Double its Price. All dealers. Free Sample Borax and Borax Soap, Booklet and Souvenir Picture in colors for 10 cents and Dealer's name. **PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.** Oakland, Cal.

In Pennsylvania, the other day, a trunk exploded and nearly killed a railroad baggage man who was handling it roughly. This matter ought to be called to the attention of every baggage smasher extant.

Early Loved Military Pomp.

Even as a child Emperor William loved military pomp. It delighted the little prince to have the sentinels present arms to him. Sometimes he would run out not fully dressed to receive these honors. Great was his surprise one day when the sentinels took absolutely no notice of him. Burning with indignation, he rushed to his father and told him the terrible fact with the utmost excitement. His father listened with sympathy, and then asked, in a tone clearly expressive of doubt: "Your dress is in perfect order, I hope, before you show yourself in public?"

William answered, "No." "No sentinel is permitted to render the honors due to a prince who is not dressed entirely as prescribed," calmly said "Unser Fritz," his father. Prince William left the room, and since then no sentinel has ever seen him dressed otherwise than "entirely as prescribed."

HAD TO USE A CANE.

Weakened Kidneys Made an Elwood, Ind., Man's Back Give Out.

R. A. Pugh, transfer business, 2020 North B Street, Elwood, Ind., says: "Kidney trouble kept me laid up for a long time and when I was able to be up I had to use a cane. I had terrible backaches and pain in the shoulders. The kidney secretions were dark colored. After doctoring in vain, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Three boxes cured me entirely, and I am glad to recommend them." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. **Forster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.**

FLASHES OF FUN

"What happens when people fall in love at first sight?" "Usually marriage and second sight."

"Do you think he will make her a good husband?" "No, I think she will make him a good husband."

She—Sir, if you attempt to kiss me I shall call for help. He—For help? Why, my dear girl, I am capable of doing it alone!—Answers.

Candid Friend—You will have to work hard to win an heiress. Impetuous One—I'll have to work a jolly sight harder still if I don't.—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Allen—Oh, really, that's nice! And did he truly say I didn't show my age? Mrs. Cutting—Well—er—he said you were always very careful to conceal it.

Jason—Many a wise word is spoken in jest. Mason—Yes; but they can't compare with the number of foolish ones spoken in earnest.—Cassell's Journal.

"Hello, old man, and how do you enjoy married life, eh? Ever have any differences of opinion with your wife?" "Yes, but I don't let her know about them."

Father (sternly)—So you've failed again in your examinations! How do you explain that? Son—Because they went and asked me the same questions as before.

Customer (at bookstore)—Have you a work on the art of letter writing? New Salesman—No, sir. I should think you could learn that at any correspondence school.

Fred (sadly)—It's no use. I told your father that I couldn't live without you. Edith—And what did he say to that? Fred—Oh, he offered to pay my funeral expenses.

She—That's all very pretty, Jack; but do you think we can live on love and kisses? He—It's much the saddest—everything else is either adulterated, or poisoned, or tainted.—Life.

"What are you going to call your verses?" asked Jockley. "A Broken Vase," replied Rimer. "Ah! that reminds me of a little thing a servant girl of ours dashed off the other day."

She—And are you really so much better since you returned from abroad? He—Yes. I'm quite another man. She—Well, I'm sure all your friends will be delighted to hear it! And he is now wondering if she meant anything.

George—The ring doesn't seem to fit very well, Clara. I'd better take it back and have it made smaller? Clara—No, George; an engagement ring is an engagement ring, even if I had to wear it around my neck.—Tit-Bits.

Father (at head of stairs)—Ethel, what time is it? Ethel (in the drawing room)—It's a quarter past ten, father. Father—All right. Don't forget to start the clock again after the young man goes out to get his breakfast.

Laird—Well, Sandy, you are getting very polite. Why don't you stand straight up like me, man? Sandy—Eh, mon, do you see that field of corn over there? "I do." "Well, ye'll notice that the full heads hang down, and the empty ones stand up."

"I've come to the conclusion," said the mild pessimist, "that I must have been born great." "You don't say?" remarked Sinnickson. "Yes; at any rate there doesn't appear to be any chance of my achieving greatness or having it thrust upon me."

A certain popular preacher is very absent-minded. One day his wife came into his study crying in agony. "Oh! I have swallowed a pin!" He smiled tenderly: "Don't worry, my dear," he said, as he fumbled at his waistcoat, "here, here is another pin!"

She—Here's an interesting story of a man who begged to be sent to prison in place of his wife. He—Aha! and yet you always declare that men are never self-sacrificing. She—Well, this man's wife happened to be a washerwoman, and if she went to prison he'd have to work.—Smith's Weekly.

In Good Season.

In a place in New Jersey the town officers had just put some fire-extinguishers in their big buildings. One day one of the buildings caught fire, and the extinguishers failed to do their work.

A few days later at the town meeting some citizens tried to learn the reason.

After they had freely discussed the subject, one of them said, "Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that the fire-extinguishers be examined ten days before every fire."

Sympathetic.

Mrs. Browne—Our little George got "meritorious commendation" in school last term.

Mrs. Malaprop—Ye don't say! My! Ain't it awful what queer diseases children ketches in school these days?—Philadelphia Press.

Earliest of Encyclopedias.

Pliny's history may be regarded as the first encyclopedia, since it contained 30,000 facts compiled from 2,000 books by 100 authors.

No matter how high a man's principles are he cannot resist stealing grapes from the bunches of grapes displayed in front of the grocery stores.

Give any one in the country a book to read, and he puts it aside to read next winter.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1419—John Duke of Burgundy, murdered.

1492—Columbus sailed from the Canary Islands on voyage of discovery.

1532—Pizarro landed in Peru.

1630—First church founded at Charlestown and Boston.

1638—Harvard College founded.

1642—British defeated the Irish at the battle of Liscarrow.

1645—New Netherland colony observed Thanksgiving for restoration of peace with the Indians.

1654—Cromwell's first parliament assembled at Westminster.

1700—Montreal surrendered to the English.

1774—First Continental Congress assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia.

1776—Nathan Hale executed as a spy.

1777—British marched upon Philadelphia, and Americans retreated across Brandywine.

1780—Benedict Arnold's treason discovered.

1781—Naval engagement off the Virginia capes between the British and French fleets. . . . Fort Griswold taken by the British under Arnold.

1783—Treaty of peace, acknowledging independence of the United States, signed with Great Britain.

1804—Storm resulted in great loss of life and property at Savannah, Ga.

1813—United States brig Enterprise captured brig Boxer off Saginaw. Both commanders killed. . . . Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

1814—American and British land and water forces engaged in battle of Lake Champlain.

1816—Kia King, Emperor of China, de-throned. . . . Algiers surrendered to British and Dutch fleets.

1831—Warsaw captured by the Russians.

1837—Congress convened in extra session to devise measures to relieve the financial embarrassments of the country.

1840—First safety beacon fixed on Goodwin Sands, off mouth of Thames river.

1844—Two hundred lives lost in hurricane at Metamoras.

1847—Battle of El Molino Del Rey, Mexico.

1856—House passed bill admitting California to statehood.

1858—Religious liberty adopted in Holland.

1854—Great loss of life and property in tornado at Louisville, Ky.

1857—Loss of the ship Central America and 451 lives off Cape May.

1861—Gen. Grant took possession of Paducah, Ky.

1862—Confederate army crossed Potomac river and entered Maryland.

1863—Gen. Burnside occupied Knoxville.

1864—The Confederate Gen. Morgan's forces routed at Greenville, Tenn.

1871—The mare Goldsmith Maid trotted mile in 2:17 at Milwaukee.

1893—Irish Home Rule bill rejected by British House of Lords.

1896—William J. Bryan notified of his nomination for the presidency. . . . First National bank of Helena, Mont., closed.

1898—British troops entered Khartoum. . . . Empress Elizabeth of Austria assassinated. . . . French occupied Fashoda. . . . Czar unveiled monument to Alexander II. at Moscow.

1906—New York legislative investigating committee began examination of life insurance companies. . . . Japanese and Russian envoys signed treaty of peace at Portsmouth, N. H.

Cross-Continent Auto Record.

The recent automobile trip made by L. L. Whitman from San Francisco to New York, over a 4,200-mile route, was completed in fifteen days, twelve hours and two minutes, at an expense to the company of \$8,000. During the journey relays of men kept pace with the car by rail, but they were not needed; also a complete outfit for repair was sent along by rail from point to point, including a complete running gear and duplicates of every part. But no part of that gear was required, as it was out of reach when the smash-up occurred at Conestoga, on the Ohio border. The gasoline used averaged one gallon to fifteen miles. Whitman received \$2,500 for his services.

To Breed a Race of Buffaloes.

Major E. F. Merry, supervisor of the Wichita, Kan., forest reserve, is preparing to receive a herd of twenty-seven buffalo, a gift from the zoological association of New York, to be used for propagating the species.

Effect of Industrial Combination.

A new census bulletin shows that the number of manufacturing establishments in this country increased only 4 per cent from 1900 to 1904, while the capital increased 41 per cent. An interesting comparison is made between the iron industry in this country and England. Although England has 362 furnaces at work and the United States 323, still almost half as much more product is credited to the American industry. Another economic effect is said to be the steady drop of prices.

For the Children

To succeed these days you must have plenty of grit, courage, strength. How is it with the children? Are they thin, pale, delicate? Do not forget Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You know it makes the blood pure and rich, and builds up the general health in every way.

The children cannot possibly have good health unless the blood is in proper condition. Correct any constipation by giving small laxative doses of Ayer's Pile and Vegetable Sugar-coated.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of HAIR VIGOR, CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secret! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Ayer's

Artificial Milk.

Artificial milk is one of the latest attempts of science to duplicate by synthetic processes the products of nature. In Germany, where chemistry has reached its highest state of development, they are offering a so-called artificial milk, which is recommended for use in bakeries as a substitute for the natural product. According to one of the reputable German chemical journals, this latest product of the laboratory consists of a mixture of syrup and sesame oil, emulsified with some proteid substance. This is of sufficient strength to be diluted by the consumer with nine parts of water. It is stated that in some of the southern states, remote from milk supplies, an artificial substitute is made from cotton-seed oil in much the same manner.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Rich vanilla Ice Cream.

Make a custard of a quart of milk, seven eggs and two cups of sugar, or more if you wish the ice cream to be quite sweet. Boil in the custard several vanilla beans. When the custard just coats the spoon remove from the fire and set aside to cool. When cold strain out the vanilla beans, add a quart of rich cream and freeze.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient a new blood and a new constitution, and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Oil and gas have been struck by workmen who are excavating for the foundations of a new building which John D. Rockefeller intends to erect in Cleveland. If Rockefeller, instead of Moses, had led the Israelites, that rock would probably have gushed petroleum.

A Good Record.

Out of all the external remedies on the market we doubt if there is one that has the record of that world-renowned porous plaster—Allcock's. It has now been in use for sixty years, and still continues to be as popular as ever in doing its great work of relieving our pains and aches. It is the remedy we all need when suffering from any form of ache or pain resulting from taking cold or over-exertion.

Allcock's Plasters are sold by Druggists in every part of the civilized world.

A world without mistakes and without suffering would be a world without real men and women, without literature, without music, without painting or sculpture, and without love, and even without history, for history is a record of struggles toward better and higher things. Without obstacles to overcome and errors to correct men and women would lapse to a level with beasts in mentality. Intellectual and spiritual development would cease and souls not refined by the fire of ordeals would die of something akin to fatty degeneration. After all, it's a pretty fair sort of world as it stands. Much advice might have been offered at the world's making if a few experienced old ladies had been standing by, but the odds are that it would not have been so good a world as it is.

At the Summer Resort.

May—I see that a man has finally reached here.

Millie—Mercy, where is he?

May—He's the chauffeur of that rich widow with the green glasses. He's awfully plain and common.

Millie—Well, a man's a man—and I'm just going to make up my mind that he's a prince in disguise.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Although the taxes of the Pullman Co. are to be increased, the polite porter of the sleeper will still brush you off for a quarter.

An Ingenious Housewife.

A young wife who finds catering for two without a waste of provisions perplexing makes a part of her own cooking butter.

A bottle of cream, unless it happens to be needed for a dessert, is never used up, so she turns what is left into a bowl, day by day, until she accumulates enough to pay for churning. Then she beats it into butter, drains off the buttermilk, salts it and works out the moisture. Left-over peas go into puree of pea soup the next day. Cold corn is used up in fritters or succotash. Cold mashed potatoes reappear in potato cakes or potato pancakes, says the New York Evening Sun. The ways of meat fragments are many, the housewife's repertoire of "cutlets," souffles, croquettes, ragouts and the like being a long one. "The ragout," she whispered in a friend's ear, "is nothing but mother's 'stew,' with less gravy, only, some way, not half so good."

A Good Book for Six Cents

It describes your own land, the immediate region you live in—the Northwest. It costs but the postage required to mail it. It is printed on the best paper, is profusely illustrated, is full of information. It is suitable for your home, for schools or libraries. It is a nice souvenir to send to your friends in the East. It tells of Yellowstone Park, the Bitterroot Mountains in Montana, the Queen of the Mountains on the North Pacific Coast, the Columbia river scenery, the marvelous Puget Sound region, and Alaska. It will be sent to any address for six cents. The book is "WONDERLAND, 1906," published by the Northern Pacific railway, and is for general distribution. Send six cents to A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minnesota, or as many times six cents as you wish copies with proper addresses and the little volume will be promptly forwarded by that gentleman. Don't wait! The book has an object—to educate and inform the public about the Northwest. Help it perform its mission.

Legend of the Zulus.

The Zulus account for their origin by a story of a talking elephant who fed upon children. He met a woman laden with an ax and bundle of fagots, accompanied by her child, says the Country Gentleman.

Seeing the elephant, she guessed his intention, and pleaded: "Spare my child, oh, elephant!" The elephant replied, "Then," said the mother, "if this evil must happen, swallow me, too, oh, elephant!" So the elephant swallowed mother and child and they found themselves with all the other children who were eaten previously.

By and by the child grew hungry and the mother lit a fire with her fagots. She then, with her ax, cut away the elephant's flesh, cooked it and they all ate. As the fire burned its great heat filled the elephant with pain and he ran and ran and ran till they felt the thunder of his hoofs racing over hill and valley.

At length, exhausted, he dropped down dead. Using her ax, the mother chopped until she made an opening in the elephant's side. After this they crept out and became a new nation in a new country.

LAND SCRIP

Bought and sold.

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is a remedy of known quality and excellence, and approved by physicians that has led to its use by so many millions of well informed people, who would not use any remedy of uncertain quality or inferior reputation. Every family should have a bottle of the genuine on hand at all times, to use when a laxative remedy is required. Please to remember that the genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale in bottles of one size only, by all reputable druggists and that full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co., is plainly printed on the front of every package. Regular price, 50c per bottle.

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Vast as is the production of the forests of the Pacific Northwest, the annual cut amounts in board measure to only twice as much as the annual consumption of timber for railroad ties alone in the United States. About 200 railroad ties is the average yield of forest per acre, and to replace worn-out ties and lay new track for one year means the stripping of 500,000 acres of American forest. Bridge timbers, telegraph poles, etc., swell this demand to 1,000,000 acres of forest cut down each year to maintain American railroads.

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Pulp the grapes, cut the pulp in a saucepan, and stew gently until soft enough to be rubbed through a strainer to remove the seeds. Weigh the pulp, and to five pounds of it add a pint of vinegar, four pounds of brown sugar, three tablespoonsful of ground cloves and two of ground cinnamon. Stew all together until very thick, then pour into jelly glasses and seal.

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It is computed that farm properties in the eleven states that once succeeded from the Union have risen in value more than \$1,000,000,000 in two years. The average yield of these lands since this century began is \$200,000,000 a year greater than it was in the preceding six years.

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ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1906.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
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GEORGE C. L. SNYDER
MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance \$2 00
Six Months, " " 1 00
Three Months, " " 75

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Display, per inch " " 1 00
Locals, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK
This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

UNCLE SAM IN CUBA

Under the above caption the Astorian says: "Cuba is less peppery in the presence of Secretary Taft than was to have been expected. Spanish people are quick to wrath but its flame soon vanishes. Cuba owes all its hopes of progress and independence to the United States, and it was reasonable that when the present family row occurred in the pearl of the Antilles this country should be looked to for advice, and, if necessary, intervention.

No American statesman was better fitted to send to Cuba from the standpoint of experience and judgment than Secretary Taft. He has dealt with the Spanish-speaking colonies enough to know their ways and the best means of bringing them to such senses as they have claim to.

Cuban elections have probably involved fraud. From the United States south to Terra del Fuego it is hard to find an election of which this is not to some extent true. So, the party in power, if it continues, must fight. If turned down by the apparent popular vote, in its turn, it becomes insurgent and when both sides in Cuba begin to see more trouble than they bargained for, comes the call to America for aid. A little more reason, if it can be brought to pass, in Cuba, a shade more honesty in public affairs more of the humble and grateful spirit that island ought to manifest toward the United States, and possibly conditions would come to a settlement without much outside interference.

If the United States must police Cuba, annexation is the nearest thing to settle the business.

If there are any gains by this change, this country is entitled to them, and Cuba would better thereby. If it were possible to let go altogether, it would be one way out of the difficulty, but as long as Cuba is next door it behooves this country to keep control or be imposed upon.

The department of agriculture is developing a new industry in the production of alcohol from corn-cobs, which the department says, promises to be of much commercial value. Investigations are being made at Hoopeston, Ill., and have proved that the larger quantities of corn-cobs which every year go to waste can be made to produce alcohol in sufficient quantities to justify the erection of a distilling plant in connection with a corn cannery. So far the department has succeeded by the simple process of fermentation in getting a yield of eleven gallons of alcohol from a ton of green corn stalks. A department official says that the test show that there are 240 pounds fermentable substance in a ton of green, field corn which will yield about half their weight in absolute alcohol. In round numbers a ton of stalks will produce 100 pounds of alcohol or

200 pounds of proof spirits; as a gallon of alcohol weighs nearly seven pounds, there should be fifteen gallons of alcohol in a ton of stalks. The addition of the corn on the cob adds further to the possibility of alcohol obtainable from a ton of cobs, and will have its influence in bringing the quantity to a greater figure.

A movement is on foot to raise the postage on second class matter carried by U. S. mails. It is proposed to charge four or five cents per pound for carrying newspapers of periodical issue instead of one cent, the present rate. Mail matter pays already more for transportation than does merchandise. At one cent per pound, twenty dollars per ton is paid. To increase to four cents is eighty dollars per ton, and five cents gives an even hundred dollars per ton. If the Railroads and steamships should increase their tariffs in proportion there would be a terrible tumult. Our letter postage is where we are hit hard. If every letter mailed weighed one ounce, we would pay thirty-two cents per pound or \$640 per ton; but letters will not average more than a half ounce, so we are really paying sixty-four cents per pound or \$1,280 per ton. Verily, there should be some business methods injected into the postoffice department other than raising the rates of postage.

It is high time that a lot of experimenting doctors and yellow journalists quit scaring the people half to death every day. More than one half the illness of today is caused by lively imagination fostered by detailed publication of the theories of doctors. They may act from the best motives, but it would be as well if a good deal of their theorizing were confined to medical journals, where it would be read by those who can take it for what it is worth. Our forefathers ate what they wanted, drank water from the wells, springs and brooks, with never a thought of the microbe, and lived to a green old age. We strain and filter and boil and examine and test and worry and stew and most of us die untimely from digestive troubles, if we escape an operation for appendicitis. Let's have a little more common sense, a little less popular science and a whole lot better health.

It sounds strangely to hear of Britannia, who "rules the waves," economizing on the means where by she rules. The retirement of a score of efficient warships of the Majestic, the Formidable and the Royal Sovereign class from the Atlantic, the Channel and the Mediterranean fleets shows one of two things—either that Great Britain feels her interests at distant points are comparatively safe, or that it is deemed advisable to cut expenses.

This tendency, by the way, has been observable since the new ministry's advent. The retired ships will be placed on the home reserve with a mere nucleus of crews, while the entire Royal Sovereign class of eight fine vessels, will be placed in reserve without any crews whatever, and four armored cruisers will be paid off and put out of commission. This is the nearest approach to disarmament reached by any of the great powers.

In the elections that occurred on the 6th inst., throughout various portions of the country, the republicans were successful. The main interest centered on the state of New York, where Hearst, the nominee of two parties, was pitted against Hughes, the republican. Hughes carried the state for governor 50,000 majority. The national house of representatives will remain largely republican and in states where U. S. Senators are to be elected the legislatures to choose them are largely republican. Down in Washington Alaska's friends, Messrs. Humphreys, Jones and Cushman, are all returned to the lower house. This insures that the Dry Straits improvement will be taken up and pushed.

Any American who owns a honk wagon and wants to honk around a bit in Canada is free to do so on

certain conditions: He must duly report his machine to the customs officers, state its selling price, give a bond for double the regular duty and make a deposit of twenty five dollars. If he honks around for a longer time than three months he outstays his welcome; the dominion collects the duty and keeps the twenty-five dollars. If he puts for the United States before the expiration of the three months he does not pay a cent of duty and he gets back his deposit.

While doing some shopping in one of our local stores last week, we chanced to hear a little boy ask his father who that man was buying the beans. "That is our editor," said the father. "What do editors live on," said the inquisitive little urchin. "Why do you ask that question?" said the indulgent father. "Because I heard you say you had taken our home paper for three years and had never paid a cent for it." To save the father embarrassment we left the store, but it is safe to say that the child got spanked when the father got him home.

The magazines have much to say about the menace of child labor in the great factory centers of the east. It is a pitiful picture, that of the pale, tired child, worn out in the long hours and bad air of the factory. The west has little of this to contend with. There is no reason why the average Alaskan child should fail of his heritage of healthful surroundings, pure air and childhood's rightful heritage of care and education. There are always exceptions, of course.

G. E. RODMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office up stairs in Wrangell Hotel
WRANGELL, ALASKA

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U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR.
VALENTINE BLDG. JUNEAU, ALASKA.

In the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, Division No. 1.
G. E. Rodman, plaintiff.

SUMMONS
Petra Rodman, defendant.
To Petra Rodman, defendant, greeting: In the name of the United States of America, you are hereby commanded to appear in the above entitled court, holden at Ketchikan in said division of said district and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action within thirty days from the date of the service of this summons and a copy of the said complaint upon you, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, a copy of which is served herewith; that is to say to have the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant annulled, and a decree of absolute divorce granted plaintiff herein. The date of the order for service of this summons by publication is October 15, 1906, and said defendant is required to make said complaint within thirty days from November 29, 1906. And you, the United States Marshal of Division No. 1 of the District of Alaska, or any deputy, are hereby required to make service of this summons upon the said defendant and each of them as by law required and you will make due return hereof to the clerk of the court within forty days from the date of delivery to you with an indorsement hereon of your doings in the premises. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the above court this 15th day of September A. D. 1906.
C. C. PAGE, Clerk.
By D. C. Abrams, Deputy.
First, Oct. 18; last, Nov. 23, 1906.

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MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 114

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, September 19, 1906.
NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the act of congress approved May 10, 1872, and of the acts amendatory of and supplemental thereto, Charles E. Nason, whose postoffice address is Shakan, Alaska, for and on behalf of the Alaska Marble Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Maine, and duly qualified under the foreign corporation acts for Alaska and as agent and attorney in fact, a stockholder and general superintendent thereof, has made application for U. S. Patent upon the

LOG CABIN NO. 2 PLACER CLAIM containing 157,689 acres and situate in the Ketchikan Mining District, Territory of Alaska, and described in the official plat, herewith posted, and by the field notes on file in the office of the Register of the U. S. Land Office in and for the Juneau Land District, Alaska, as follows, viz:

Beginning at location corner No. 1, the Log Cabin No. 2 Placer, on the shore of Shakan Bay, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 5 bears south 12 deg. 47 min. east, 8087.36 feet distant, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. diameter, marked 1-8-701.

Thence N. 57 deg. 21 min. E. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along meander line of Shakan Bay, 517.54 ft. to location corner No. 2, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 2-8-701.

Thence N. 36 deg. 10 min. W. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along meander line of Shakan Bay, 424.20 ft. to location corner No. 3, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 3-8-701.

Thence N. 19 deg. 02 min. W. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along meander line of Shakan Bay, 715.87 ft. to location corner No. 4, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 4-8-701.

Thence N. 76 deg. 02 min. W. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along meander line of Shakan Bay, 622.66 ft. to location corner No. 5, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 5-8-701.

Thence N. 32 deg. 21 min. W. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along meander line of Shakan Bay, 368.88 ft. to location corner No. 6, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 6-8-701.

Thence N. 27 deg. 24 min. E. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along meander line of Shakan Bay, 330.40 ft. to location corner No. 7, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 7-8-701.

Thence N. 79 deg. 30 min. E. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 655 ft. to location corner No. 8, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 8-8-701.

Thence S. 66 deg. 30 min. E. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 530.00 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1439.81 ft. to location corner No. 9, on line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, from which corner No. 2 S. No. 542 bears north 42 ft. distant, said corner No. 10 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 10-8-701.

Thence S. 85 deg. 11 min. E. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along meander line of Marble Creek Bay, 530.00 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1439.81 ft. to location corner No. 10 on line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, from which corner No. 2 S. No. 542 bears north 42 ft. distant, said corner No. 10 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 10-8-701.

Thence South, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along line 2-1, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, 120 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 558 feet to location corner No. 11 this survey, identical with corner No. 1 S. No. 542, said location corner No. 11 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 11-8-701.

Thence N. 77 deg. 49 min. E. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along line 1-4, claim No. 7, S. No. 542, the course of which is correctly given in that survey as N. 78 deg. 30 min. E. 1125 feet, from which N. W. end of open marble cut bears S. 24 ft. distant, 1149 ft. to center of tramway 12 ft. wide, 1432.00 ft. to location corner No. 12 this survey, identical with corner No. 1 S. No. 542, said location corner No. 12 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 12-8-701.

Thence South, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. along line 2-1, Log Cabin Claim No. 7, unsurveyed, 695 ft. to N. end open marble cut, 1200 feet to location corner No. 13 this survey, identical with corner No. 1 S. No. 542, said location corner No. 13 being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 13-8-701.

Thence N. 75 deg. 23 min. E. var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. 624 feet to location corner No. 14 this survey, identical with corner No. 2 Log Cabin Claim No. 6 unsurveyed, an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 14-8-701.

Thence south, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. 230 ft. to top of ridge, 394 ft. to location corner No. 15 of this survey, identical with corner No. 1 Log Cabin Claim No. 6 unsurveyed, this location corner being an iron pipe 4 ft. long, 3 in. in diameter, marked 15-8-701.

Thence west, var. 30 deg. 00 min. E. 3478.51 ft. to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. The area embraced within the exterior boundaries of said survey of the Log Cabin No. 2 Placer is 157,689 acres.

Claims adjoining said Log Cabin No. 2 Placer Claim are as follows: On the north, Log Cabin No. 7, survey No. 542 and Log Cabin Claim No. 7, unsurveyed; on the east, Log Cabin Claim No. 6, unsurveyed, Log Cabin Claim No. 7, unsurveyed and Log Cabin Claim No. 7, U. S. survey No. 542; on the south, Log Cabin Claim No. 3, unsurveyed; on the west, Shakan Bay.

The notice of location of said Log Cabin No. 2 Placer Claim appears of record in Vol. III of Mines at page 217 of the Records of Ketchikan Recording District No. 5.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the lands embraced within the exterior boundaries of said Log Cabin No. 2 Placer claim as surveyed and platted, are required to file an adverse claim with the Register of said land office within the period of publication of this notice and in a court of competent jurisdiction within thirty days after the expiration of said period. Otherwise proof and entry of said lands will be made by the applicant.

JOHN W. DUDLEY,
Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published for the full statutory period in the ALASKA SENTINEL, a weekly newspaper published at Wrangell, Alaska, which is hereby designated as the newspaper published nearest the land described.

JOHN W. DUDLEY,
Register.

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ROBERT W. JENNINGS

Attorney at Law

JUNEAU, ALASKA

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FRANK GOODRICH, Secretary.

A. V. R. SNYDER, C. of E.

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